Most First Mare Gumpton-Then May Teach and Tutor, Manage Boardiar Cinha and Edit College Newspapers for Pay.

Now that the colleges are closing for the summer many of their graduates, launching out for themselves, will find it a great deal harder to get along in the world than they thought, and some of them 'will find it more difficult to earn their own living outside than inside of a college. In all the big colleges there is a proportion of men, increasing every year, who work their own way through, paying their expenses with money that they have earned themselves. The average of gradus tion at the big colleges has increased to 23 years, and men over 25 years old are not unusual in graduating classes. At this age most men who have not taken a college course have become settled in some trade or business for

life, and earning and saving money.

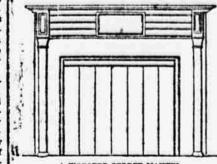
It is possible for a man with a good constitution and brains not only to work his own way through college, but to earn money and have a surplus to begin the study of a profession with or to use in a European trip after he has graduated. In such colleges as Princeton. Yale, and Harvard, a few men are now found in every class who make money out of their college course and save some of it. Living expenses in even the most costly colleges are less than those of ordinary city life. The sollege furnishes a room and takes care of it for perhaps a dollar a month. For that it gives an apartment as well lighted and as well kept as almost any bachelor apartment in Now York. There is no electric light, possibly no gas, and no private baths. but the room is large, with a view of trees and grass from the windows and good light and ventilation. Yale and Princeton have suites of rooms that rent as low as \$25 a year. These suites have either a large bedroom with room for two bods and a sitting room, or two little rooms and a sitting room. Such a suite in a New York bachelon apartment house of moderate pretensions would rent for more than the living expense of two college students for the whole year need be. The cost of the furniture depends on the students, their tastes, and their knack at bargaining. There is always plenty of second hand furniture around a college which can be bought by the men who take the rooms from the graduades for a small fraction of its original cost. Where two men furnish the rooms together the furniture need not cost in the beginning over \$75, and most of what they have at the close of the college course can be sold.

so that the net brice for a four years' course need not exceed \$5 or \$10 a year apleeo for a About ten per cent. of a class any only a nominal price for board. It is the custom in college towns for a student who gets up a club year a restaurant keeper for the feeding of the club to get his board free, in consideration of his acting as bill collector and kickor for the club to get his board free, in consideration of his acting as bill collector and kickor for the club to get his board free, in consideration of his acting as bill collector and kickor for the collection of the collection of the collection of his acting as hill collector and kickor for the collection of the collection of the collection of his which any one can join by paying a stated sumper week. Here a floor or a house part at all their less his collection of the c

The Harp that Once Through Tara's Halls The Gaelle Society of this city, through Miss E. Landweisick of Brooklyn, has secured a place in the floricultural department of the World's Fair for a representation of the Brian Boru harp. It is to be made of shannracks gathered from the hills of Tara. The outline of the design will be of gravel from Glasnevin Cemotery in Bublin, where a number of con-spicuous frishmen are buried. OLD HOUSE-TYPES IN GOIRAM.

Fanlights, Brass Knockers, at Carved Woodwork Tet Remals,

Before that period when New Yorkers though It necessary to erect marble mantels like tomb stones about the spots where their ancestor had fireplaces, there was in this town a race o wood-curvers who did uncommonly effective work. You may see evidences of such work in all the older parts of New York, and especially in the west side region south of Four-teenth street. Dozens of the plainest brick houses in this region conceal picturesque old wooden mantels, often painted almost out o semblance and robbed of their broad old fire places, but still vastly prettier than the mar ble abominations of a later era.



A WOOSTER STREET MANTEL.

Haif a dozen things seem to have been necessities to the simplest west side dwellings of two generations are. These were a woodon mantel, carred door posts, a brass knocker, wrought-iron rallings to steps and area, an ornamental fanlight, or at least a nest transom, and a malorany hand rail to the stairway in the hall. The mantels and mahegany hand rails hold their places, though builders of new houses would be gladenough to buy them right out of the dwellings that they have ornamented for half a century. The wrought-iron outside railings have in many instances disappeared, though some remain in the French quarter and in those parts of the down-town e.ust side that yet resist the frowning advance of the tenoment houses. The brass knockers have mostly long since given place to pulledly or push-buttons. The faulights and door post have outlived most of their antique companious, and there are yet some hundreds of their to proclaim the superiority of wood carving over the conventional work in brown stone that displaced the former a generation ago. A WOOSTER STREET MANTEL.



A KNOCKER IN WEST TENTH STREET.

The old brass door knockers of New York, scarce as they are, survive in unexpected places. One of the most graceful forms in knockers has the sugar-bowl shape that was a favorite in andirons belonging to the early part of this century. There are a few of these left in the quarter west of Broadway and south of Fourteenth street, and one still ornaments a commonplace doorway of the far east side German quarter. Ugly cast-iron knockers still cling to a great many doors in the east side. Doubtless the brass knockers that proceeded them were either sold or stolen.

New York door posts of fifty years ago were modelled upon various styles of architecture. Perhaps the favorite was the Corinthian with modifications. The region lying immediately south of Washington square has many such door posts. Some of them seem to have a trace of Egyptian influence, as shown in the lots petals of the capital. Several door posts in West Washington square have capitals almost exactly like those of the Temple of the Winds in Athens. There is a plaster model of this temple in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Greenwich street has a row of old brick houses with Dorie columns for door posts. The Dorie is unusual in the door posts of old New York houses, though it figures here and there on the east side in even more sovere form than that shown in the Greenwich street houses. The carvings on many of these old doer posts are half hidden beneath long-accumulating coats of paint. They somewhat lost their old-time distinction when cheap cast-iron imitations were set up in the doorways of new houses. A KNOCKER IN WEST TENTH STREET. of paint. They somewhat lost their old-time distinction when cheap cast-iron imitations were set up in the doorways of new houses.

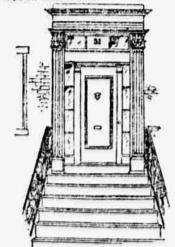


SUGAR-BOWL KNOCKER.

There has been a revival of the old-time decorations in some recently creeted houses on the west side. Perhaps the most interesting of those houses is one in West Tenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. It is a plain three-story brick house, perhaps fifty rears old, with doorway and main window made anew. The window is of stained glass. The door is a beautiful piece of mabagany, with plain paneiling, and with extremely graceful evals in the transom and fantights. Thy horned steers' skulls are placed at regular intervals over door and whodow, and connected by wreaths of flowers in the style popular in late colonial times. An admirable wroughtiron railing, tipped at the posts with brass, climbs the outer steps and guards the area. The area door is a lattice of wrought from.

The unique feature of the house, however, is the knocker, a great broaze cockatrice, struggling as in the grip of an enemy. This piece is admirably executed, and it is by far the most clabarate and heautiful knocker in New York. The whole effect of the house is charmingly simple and elegant, and it fits inarmoniously with its immediate neighbors, old-fashioned brick dwellings with door posts and ornamental area railings.

Ascension Parish House, 12 West Eleventh street, has a doorway that is worthy of west side traditions. It is arched, with a fanciful iron grill enclosing the transom, and at the base of the latter is an oaken beam hearing at each end a beautifully carved head of something that may be either fish, flesh, or fowl, or perhaps all three in one. SUGAR-BOWL KNOCKER.



DODEWAY IN WASHINGTON SQUARE.

The wost side has to show the most beautiful and elaborate wood carving to be seen months to be seen then the sterior of any house in New York. This is the East Indian carving on the front of the Ava at it East Tenth street and its next-door neighbor. The simpler of the two fronts is that of the Ava. The chief feature hore is the figure of the elophant, many times repeated, and done with marvellous idelity. A large bay wholow is the most striking part of the house next door. This is ornamented with a richness of carving that can be appreciated only after long study. At first sight it seems a more assemblance of delicate arabesques, but on closer inspection if turn out to be a mass of sharply defined flowers, fruits, and animals, all cut with a nicety and skill such as one sediom sees save in the delicate work of the Japanese carvers in ivery. This teautiful won; has withshood for several years the trying folimate of New York, apparently without sustaining serious harm. DODEWAY IN WASHINGTON SQUARE.

OF WHICH RACE BORN WHY ANTI-MISCEGENATION LAWS FAIL

IN LOUISIANA.

No One Knows where the Dividing Line May Pall-Bark Pamily Scorets Unstirred That Might Bo Bruited.

New Onleans, July 2.-Among the bills it roduced before the Louisiana Legislature this session which seemed certain of passage was one prohibiting the intermarriage of negroe and whites. This was the law up to 1808 when the first Republican Legislature abro gated it. In 1870 an attempt was made in the State Constitutional Convention to prohibit miscegenation, but it was voted down by the Democrats by a large majority. Another attempt was made this year, with every probability of success. It is admitted by all that the anti-negro sentiment Louisiana is stronger to-day than it has been since the war. This was shown in the passage by the last Legislature of the Separate Car law, which prohibits negroes from riding in the same cars with whites, and by other similar legislation. In several parishes moreover, movements have been started in opposition to miscegenation, and in some fashion of the White Caps in Indiana, to white all white men and negro women living in concubinage, for the other kind of miscegona tion is practically unknown in Louisiana. It seemed a singularly appropriate time

therefore, for those who are opposed to the in termarriage of the races and to miscegena tion generally to pass a law against it, and it so many on this subject, has died a natural leath, and negroes and whites can intermarry as formerly. The defeat of this and similar measures has always come from the whites themselves, a matter which has caused some surprise, as the public sentiment among the whites seems to favor such legislation.

The Crusader, the negro paper here, gives a strange but plausible explanation of the opposition raised to this Anti-Miscogenation bill among the whites. According to it: " We are so intermixed in Louisiana that it would be hazardous to make a law that might in time be the cause of testing the secrets of filiation The magnanimity of the known to be colored people has been productive of so much good for suppressed origins that no one but the uninformed can feel surprise at the defeat or laws on the prevention of intermarriage be-tween the races in a Louisiana Legislature. We do not know what the remote future will

we do not know what the remete future will develop on that score; but at this time, when even oral evidence can be had on mysteries of birth, it would be like imposing on good nature to make intermarriage between the races a malum prohibitum."

There is no difficulty in understanding this allusion here, that there is a great deal of negre or mixed blood among the families in Louisiana claiming to be pure white, and therefore that a law prohibiting intermarriage between the races would bring out the fact of their origin, since they also would be among the prohibited classes, and that the colored origin of many of these families is well known among the negroes.

The charge of mixed blood among the whites is by no means new. It has frequently been made before, and a number of libel suits have turned on this issue both before and since the war; and it is known that a number of papers and jamphlets giving the early history of some of the parishes and of families living in them have been destroyed because they traced some of the latter up to colored ancestors. "The subject of intermarriage is a delicate one in Louisiana," the Crusader saws truly, and it suggests that the matter would not have been stirred up by the legislators from the northern portion of the State had they known the condition of affairs in New Orleans and south Louisiana. This assault of the Crusader has stirred up a

known the condition of affairs in New Orleans and south Louisiana.

This assault of the Crusader has stirred up a large number of whites, who insist that the challenge thus thrown out he accepted and the law against miscegenation be passed, no matter whom it affects. The bill, however, will almost certainly be defeated, but whether from the cause assigned by the Orasaler or Some other it is impossible to determine.

This is the first time, however, that the colored people the mixed race has threatened that if any race legislation is directed against them they will revenge themselves by betraying secrets handed down to them by their mothers, and pointing out that there are many so-called white persons in Louisiana who have "the African taint" in their blood.

HONORS TO A BRAVE WOMAN.

The Government's Gold Medal to Mrs. Marthe White for Herole Life Saving.

WASHINGTON, July 2 .- Senator Allen o Washington State has had the pleasure of sending a gold medal granted by the United States Government to Mrs. Martha White of Copalis. Chehalis county, on the Pacific coast. The medal bears the inscription, "In testimony of heroic deeds in rescuing three men

The granting of medals to citizens for deeds of bravery is authorized under the laws of 1874 and 1878. They are known as life saving medals of the first and second class, the one of gold and the other of silver. The medal of the first class is given to persons who perform life-saving sets of extreme and heroic daring, and the silver modal to those whose deeds are not sufficiently distinguished to deserve the medal of the first class. During the eighteen years of the operation of the law 370 persons have received medals, the latest being Mrs. White. In her case, as in all the others, the record of her heroism is spread at length on the files of the Treasury Department and forms the evidence upon which her title to recognition is based. The official letter to Mrs. White tells the story of her heroism as follows:

"Mapan: I have the honor to transmit the gold life-saving medal awarded you under the provisions of acts of Congress approved June 20, 1874, and June 18, 1878, in testimony of heroic decets in saving life from perils of the sea on the occasion of the wreck of the British lark Ferndale on Jun. 20, 1892.
"It appears from the evidence on file in this department that the Ferndale stranded about 35, o'clock in the morning of the day above named. 350 cancis off worth beach, some lifteen unless morth of the carrance of Gray's Barbor. Washington. The weather was very thick, and there was a strong southeast gale and heavy sea. Early in the morning a watchful neighbor aroused your husband with the dread message that there was 'a ship in the beachers.' Hastily dressing, you accompanied your husband to the beach, where you arrived about 0 clock, taking with you a fleid glass, a masket, and a ploce of white cloth for a signal. The force of the gale was such that the firing of the musket could not be heard by the poor fellows, whom by the aid of the glass you could discern in the rigging, and there was so much fog that they evidently could not see your signals. Your husband proceeded up the teach to look for persons whom the current might have drifted ashore in that direction, while you remained in the neighborhood of the Wreck, patrolling the beach, and occasionally discharging the firearm and waving your signal.

"While thus engaged you suddenly discovered a man in the breakers, and, rushing into the surf, drew him to the shore. Having aided him in reaching your dwelling, which was near by, you ran back and at once discovered another sailor in the water, unconscious and helpless. Again featlessly plunging into the waves, you laid hold of the unconscious much footed him to the inand, and after awhile succeeded in getting him to the house, Returning once more, you saw a third sailor in the breakers a long way out. To attempt to reach him to the house, where you dispended him a hore, and then dragged him beyond the line of da "MADAM: I have the honor to transmit the gold life-saving medal awarded you under the provisions of acts of Congress approved June

woman, could have achieved your heroic work, it affords me great pleasure to be the medium of the award of the accompanying medal in testimony of your heroism.

"Respectfully yours, "Charles Foster, Secretars."

THE LATEST SUBMARINE BOAT. In Combination with a Controlled Torped it May Do Wonders,

DETROIT, Mich., July 2.-Commodore Folger. chief of the Bureau of Ordnance at Washing ton, has directed W. Scott Sims, the inventor of the Sims-Edison torpedo boat, to make experiments with the submarino boat that was built in this city recently by George C. Baker of Chicago. Mr. Sims visited Detroit this week for an interview with Mr. Baker and to inspect the boat. It was undergoing re pairs that were rendered necessary by damage to the storage battery cells, and he could not witness its practical workings.
"Commodore Folger," Mr. Sims said, "I

greatly interested in the Baker boat, and he considers that the conjunction of the submarine craft with my torpedo will furnish all the requirements for a perfect destroyer. The combination furnishes all the deadliness, together with a minimum risk which forms the ideal element of assault. The reason why the Baker boat, if successful, will prove to be an invaluable adjunct to naval warfare is in its ability to dodge around here and there, appearing where you least expect to find it From it my torpedo boats can be manipulated with terrible effect on an ironclad or battery. Mr. Baker's boat is particularly adapted for the use. With it we can take our point of attack anywhere or in any port. The enemy will be powerless to prevent its hidden mean derings under the water, and by means of it port can be governed perfectly-made impregnable. With an attack in port by means of th Baker submarine boat and the Sims-Edison

nable. With an attack in port by means of the Baker submarine boat and the Sims-Edison torpedoes, the most powerful ironclad is rendered useless. It cannot be fired at because it can be submerged, and, therefore, no target is effered, while torpedo boats may be employed to keep away any cruiser to the limit of five miles. Work of dostruction can be carried on with it almost without risk.

I take the liveliest interest in the new Detroit craft, for the reason that I consider it to be the very first practical solution of submarine navigation. The idea of moving about under the water, like a fish, has some fascinating interest about it, and probably the novelty of the thing has been the means of inducing experiments looking to a successful submarine boat for the past 200 years. The history of these loots, however, has ended in nearly every instance with a tragedy. All have gone down and could not be made to rise. Machinery has given out when needed; the water used to lower the boats could not be jumped out, even by hand, as has been shown by investigation, and the unfortunate navigators have perished. In Mr. Baker's boat, however, I feel confident that the problem has been solved satisfactority. He has the first boat that has been made to ride on an even keel. Its submerging powers depend to a large extent on its propeilers. It is navigable, easily controlled, and of a powerful structure.

Concerning the demands of the Government for a submarine boat, Commodore Folger said recently in an interview: I consider the principle of the laker submarine boat at Detroit perfectly feasible. It is already made clear by this boat that an efficient boat can be submerged and kept under perfect control with nothing but a loct of the conning tower above the surface of the water. A Sims torpede, electrically controlled, could be sent out from such a vessel to a distance of a mile, and directed at night by means of range lanters would be more effective than by day. The submarine boat will be further armoit with the submarine gun an

submerged vossel, equipped with such a torpedo, could remain at a point where she would be completely invisible to an enemy's ship. The submarine boat will be further armed with the submarine goun and propectile, tests of which have already been made, with satisfactory results, during the past week at Newport. The Navy Department has been more or less interested in submarine navigation, and since the failure to secure funds for such work the matter has lain dermant.

"According to the notion of experts, the most desirable qualities to be possessed by a submarine boat while approaching a hestile ship under way are speed, certainty of direction, invisibility, and safety from an enemy's fire. Within the danger zone a part of the speed or approach may be given up for the sake of obtaining water cover. The successful submarine boat must be able to run at any safe depth, and not be seen by the object of attack. The boat should be capable of making fifteen knots an hour on the surface, and a mean speed of eight knots, she should be able to run for thirty hours at full power when covered by at least three feet of water. She should carry ninety dars provisions, be able to turn in a circle not greater than twice her length, and maintain any desired depth within the limits of crushing power. The shell should be sufficiently strong to withstand a water pressure of 150 feet depth. There is no doubt that Mr. Baker's heat has many imperfections, but they are of a nature that can be remedied as experiments continue. The boat has not enough speed at present, and in many minor carticulars alterations are to be made. But as an experimental contrivance it is a great success. As soon as repaired the boat will be taken to Newport and placed under the supervision of Goverations are to be made. But as an experimental contrivance it is a great success. As soon as repaiced the toat will be taken to Newnort and placed under the supervision of Government officials for experiments. The experiments cannot be conducted at Detroit because the city is too far distant from Washington, and besides there is no apparatus at hand here. Experiments will be made with my torpedo boat in conjunction with Mr. Faker's submarine boat."

A NOVEL METHOD OF EXECUTION.

Condemned Convicts Out of the Way. The Sultan of Keddah, in the Malay penin-sula, has a remarkable method of carrying out the sentence of death upon condemned convicts. It is doubtful if this method of execution is practised in any other part of the world. The Sultan is the ruler of a country

containing about 60,000 people. On the morning of the day fixed for the execution the Sultan, followed by his Ministers, goes about a mile and a half from the palace to a large vacant space reserved for the execution of criminals. Nothing can be seen in this place excepting the graves of the condemned and a large tree, which is called the tree

this place excepting the graves of the condemned and a largetree, which is called the tree of exceution. The Suitan takes his seat in a chair at the foot of the tree while his Ministers group, themselves around him on the ground. Then the condomned man is brought betward and is made to kneel at a distance of about forty feet. His arms are tied behind his back and he is paked to the waist.

The exceutioner places upon the left shoulder of the condemned man a piece of cotton cloth. He then takes in his hands the lance of justice, which is very righty ornamented with siver, puts the point upon the man's left shoulder, and grasps the handle firmly with both hands. When these preparations are made he looks at the Sultan who is he iding the sword of instice in his lan. The Sultan suddenly raises his hand, and this is the signal for the fatal blow.

At this moment the executioner, who is always a Hercules in strength, with one vigorous idow, drives the lance through the man's shoulder and into his heart, He dies as quickly as though he had been shot through the heart, and pror ably is not conscious of suffering any pain. The executioner then withdraws the veapon, and, stan-has the small amount of blood flowing from the wound with the cotton cloth, in conformity with the rites of Islam. Usually the body of the victim is turned over to his family, who purify it by ablations and hold claberate funeral executions. Says that in his opinion the spectacle is not nearly so revolving as that of some other methods of inflicting capital punishment.

For a Sclavonian Mission,

A Sclavonian mission, the first of its kind, is about to be established in this city on a similar footing to the proposed Hungarian mission at St. Mark's Chapel, on Fast Tenth street. The Sclavonian population in New York is not a very numerous one. They speak no English and belong to a small and obscure no English and belong to a small and obscure branch of the Greek Church. The representative men of the community have sent a petitition to the Grand Patriarch of Constantinoble asking that a mative pricet of the Schwing that the Constant welfare of his fellow countrymen here. Pending the result of this petition, temperary quarters have been provided by the flew. Charles C. Adams for the Schwin in St. Mark's Memorini the politic which religious services are held every alternate Sunday afternoom. The services are conducted at present in the Schwie tongue by a lay reader, and a liturateal form of worship is used.

The Sun's Gulde to New York.

Replies to questions asked every day by the mests and citizens of the American metropolis, inggestions to sightseers and practical information for practical people. The Sun will publish, in time for use at the Columbus Celebration next Octotar, a complete, unique, and practical guidebook to this city. It will tell risitors what the sights are, how to reach them, where to lodge and board while here mul the cost, where to do whalesale or retail shopping, how to amuse themselves, and get rest when nearly of sightseeing. It will be attracticely printed, pleasant to read, and the sub-ject matter will be divided, and arranged in a way to insure the test results. The retail price will be 25 cents per cupy. The Sud's Guide will also offer mequalist and exceptional opportunities to adver-tisers. Those who wish further information on this subject should address The Guide Book Department of the New York Sun.

TAMMANY'S REALIZATION.

MARCUS DALF'S GREAT COLT WINS THE \$33,000 PRIES.

Seventeen Thousand Persons Cheer the Sensor Irequois and His Clever Rider-A Very Fast Race at Weightson a Bead Treab-The Pepper Second and Fatron Third-Corduroy Wins the Double Event-Key West, Cynosure, Atlants, and Snewball Victoricus—Elsekmaliers, Heware, Seventeen thousand persons raw Snapper Garrison land Marcus Daly's superb three year-old chestuate off Tammany winner of the \$33,000 Realization Stakes at Sheepshead Bay yesterday afternoon in the fast time of 2:53 2-5. Jamos E. Pepper & Co.'s bay colt Tatron third.**

It was the closing day of the spring meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club, and as the strongest field of three-year-olds in training, on account of its richness, it was not aurprising to find every train for Sheepshead Bay laden with the patrons of the sport of kings. The sun was obscured by an occasional cloud, but there was a brisk breeze from the Atlantic, and the track, which was deep in mud on Fritaky, dried out very rapidly. It was by no means fast, however, and the owners of Realization candidates that were not at home exercised and provided out very rapidly. It was by no means fast, however, and the owners of Realization candidates that were not at home exercise for the waster of the strongest field of three-year-olds in training, on a perfect track, knew that their charges would be at a disadvantage. There were a number of handsomery dressed women in the triple-decked grand stand, and it is safe to say that the attendance was greater than on any previous day of the spring meeting of the form the wire research of the strongest field of three-year-olds in training, on a perfect track, knew that their charges would be at a disadvantage. There were a number of visitors from a distance, and it is safe to say that the attendance was greater than on any previous day of the spring meeting of the control passed the following tracks of the proper visitors from a distance, and the safe that the proper visitors from

panion and pacemaker for Tammany, breezed

panion and pacemaker for Tammany, proceed through the stretch, but Byrnes was too cunning for the taiest, and sent Jammany to agies of the track, away from the noise and excitement of the race course. Victory looked trained to the hour, and Lakeland said that he would have me cexcuse for the would have preferred a dry facit rack, but his colt should run as well as the next one in the race. Charade seemed worn, but he runs best whon he looks worst, and that caused no great amount of surprise. Entre outlooked considered outclassed. The same was true of Roller and Greenwish, neither of whom had a chance on public or private form.

In the betting rung Tammany was the considered outclassed. The same was true of Roller and Greenwish, neither of whom had a chance on public or private form.

In the betting rung Tammany was the true of the control of the con

Fortune Within Your Grasp. The next six days at Monmouth and Brighton Beach will certainly be a banner week with the Bacing Pri

vate Information Agency. Oreat as has been the suc-cess of the agency's circs this season, positive infor-mation already to hand justifies the startenest that the coming week's selections will heat the glorious record niready achieved. This agency gave both Judge Mor-row for the Brooklyn and Pessara for the place and Montann for the Suburban. Among other notable win-ners recently sent, taken haphazard from many others, here recently sent, taken hapharara from many others. Members 15 to 1. Airplant, Lung Rey, Hamilton, Madatone 6 to 1. Moreio, Alax, Now or Never, Prince George, Liventa, Charade, St. Florian, Zorling, Snow-ball, Pepper, Laispeighler, Correction. Raccland, Long-street, Diablo. Tournament, itis Highness, Walle L., Pr. Hasbrouck, J. Cavenagh 7 to 1, count, and Leona-well, many of them cach time they have won, may be mentioned. The agency has worked hard for ani won the confidence of the public, and in the future as in the past no effort will be wanting on the part of the working members to remin and deserve that confiworking members to retain and deserve that dence. The average daily work this season shows the net result beiter than three winners out of every five selections. And the two-horse daily wire record, two best things of the day, is even better than that. Terms \$10 for six days wires and promise of 5 per cent on not winnings gained thereby. Never more than one horse given for a race. Telegrams, which are invariabiy prepaid, aint daily before 10 30. References given by perm asion to cleats in all parts of the coun-try Four-page prospectus, with hints as to the sector, safety plan armed with which, and all ordering wires receive a copy of it, less is simply impossible, sent post free. Address BUSINESS MANAGER, P. O. box 2,305, New York city. Order your wires without delay.

selling races.

Messrs. Walcott & Campbell have secured the services of the very clever lightweight jockey Tod Sloane, a brother to the jockey now riding so well for Fred Gebhard.

Summaries follow:

THE FIRST BACK.

THE FIRST BACK.

A sweepstakes for three-year-olds and upward of \$25.6 ach, with \$1.00 added, of which \$250 to second; \$100 to third out of the stakes; one mile.

J. McLaughin's b. C. Key West, 4, by dienelg—Florida, b. W. Janninga's b. f. Mary Stone, 4, 92 (Cox) 1.

J. A. and A. H. Morris's b. f. Anna B. 3, 91 (Penn) 3

Heev. Gold Wave, and Cerberus also ran.

Betting—Even money Hoey. 2 to 1 against Mary Stone, 4 to 1 Anna B., 10 to 1 Key West, 30 to 1 Gold Wave, 40 to 1 Cerberus. Mutuals paid \$54 40, \$25.30, \$11,65.

Second Race of the Double Event—A sweepatakes for two year-olds, foals of 1840, by subscriptions of \$40 each; \$25, for feet if struck out by May 15, 1842, for horses entered by July 15, 1842, or of \$150 each; \$40 for feet for those entered by Jan, 2, 1842, 8 starters to pay \$60 sadditional, which shall entitle them to start for both events. The association to add the amount necessary to make the value of the two events \$5,000 each. In each event the second to receive \$7,50 and the third \$250 oat of the money so added; \$1,000 additional in plate or money (at the option of the winner) will be given should the two events be won by the same horse; THE SECOND RACE.

plate or money (at the option of the winner) will be given should the two events be won by the same horse; Futurity course.

Futurity course.

Blemton Nable's b. c. Corduroy, by The Ill-Used—Cordella, 110 (Taral).

J. B. Cotlina's b. c. Evanatus, 118 (Fitpatrick).

J. B. Cotlina's b. c. Lawless, 118 (Fitpatrick).

J. B. Thomas and Muttny at Time, 113 2-5,

Retting—Fire to 4 on Corduroy, 25g to 1 against Lawless, 61 of 1 hor, 15 to 1 Mutiny, 15 to 1 Evanatus, Mutuals paid \$9.85, 38,40, \$29,45.

tunis paid \$0.85, \$8.40, \$29.45.

THE THIRD BACE.

Purse \$1,000, of which \$250 to second; entrance, \$20 each, to be divided between second and third; selling allowances; seven furlongs.

W. C. Daly's b. b. Cynosure, 6, by Tom Ochiltree—Cyclone, 103 (Lambley).

J. AcLauchilin's ch. g. Walcott, 4, 107 (Simms).

G. B. Horrie's b. c. Doncaster, 3, 56 (A. Covington).

Arab, Onward, and Gold Dollar also ran.

Time, 1, 123 -5.

Betting—Eight to 6 against Arab, 3 to 1 Onward, 16 to 5 Walcott, 5 to 1 Cynosure, 6 to 1 Gold Dollar, 12 to 1 Doncaster. Mutuals paid \$30.16, \$0.80, \$4,50.

THE FOURTI BACE.

THE FOURTH RACE.

The Realization Stakes, as aweepstakes for three-year-olds, Iosia of 1889, by the following respective subscriptions: For horses entered as foals by July 15, 1889, \$100 each; \$50 forfest if struck out by July 15, 1889, \$100 each; \$50 forfest if struck out by July 16, 1880, \$100 each; \$50 forfest if struck out by July 16, 1880. For horses entered as yearings by July 16, 1880, when the stakes shall be closed, \$200 each; \$300 forfest if struck out by July 17, 1880, when the stakes shall be closed, \$200 each; \$300 forfest if struck out by July 15, 1891, All statistics to pay \$255 additional, all of wishes hall go to the second and brief horses, as further provided. The Coney Island Juckey (Jub to add \$10,000. The second horse to receive \$2,000 of the added money and two-thirds of the starting money; the third \$1,000 of the added money and one-third of the starting money. Coits to carry \$127 pounds; fillies and sreldings, 119 pounds. Notwinners at any time of \$5,000 allowed 4 pounds; of \$3,000. 7 pounds; for \$1,000, 10 pounds. Handlerges and selling races not reckoned as races. The produce of marces or statilous which have not produced a winner prior to Jan 1, 1880, to be allowed 3 pounds; of both, 5 pounds. One mile and two furions.

Marcus Daly's ch. c. Tammany; by Iroquois—Tulla-

Marcus Daly's ch. c. Tammany, by Iroquois-Tulla-hours, (110) Garrison J. E. Papper A.Co. Sb. c. The Pepper, 115 (Simms), I. Stuarl's b. c. Patron, 110 (W. Hayward), Victory, Charnole, Sheilbarg, Holler, Entre, and

Victory, Charade, Shelibara, Holler, Entre. an Greenwich also ran. Ime. 2.51.2.5. Betting—free to 1 against Tammany, 2½ to 1 Victors 3 to 1 The Pepper, 10 to 1 Pairon, 20 to 1 Shelibara, 3 to 1 Entre, 30 to 1 Greenwich, 50 to 1 Roller, Mutual patd \$14.00, \$7.35, \$0.05.

THE FIFTH BACK. For maiden two year olds; a sweepstakes of \$20 each with \$1,000 added, of which \$200 to second and \$100 For maiden two year olds; a sweeptarge of \$20 each, with \$1.000 noted of which \$200 to second and \$100 to third; half a mile.

Formal Keene's b I. Atlanta, 2, by Onondaga—Elia T. 108 (Hamilton).

Leaton A Larabee's br. I. Olia Kinney, 108 (Simme). 2 Join Hinter's be I. Dirit Kinney, 108 (Simme). 3 Cournal, Chicorn, and Zariff also ran.

Retting—Eight to 5 against Julia Kinney, 2½ to 1 Atlanta, 5 to 1 Unicorn, at 0.1 Daglito, 15 to 1 Zarifa, Mutuals paid \$10.40, \$7.95, \$8.40.

Mutuals paid \$10.40, \$7.95, \$8.40.

THE SIXTH BACE.

A handicap sweepstakes for three-year-olds and upward of \$20 cach, with \$1,500 added, of which \$250 to second and \$100 to third, one mile and a furiong, on turf.

Wa cut 5 Campbell's ch. c. Snowball 4 by Joe Hooker-Laura Winston, 115 (Taral) 1 (G. B. Morris's b. g. Strathmenth, 4, 119 (Simms). 2 (G. B. Morris's b. g. Strathmenth, 4, 110 (Simms). 3 Tom Rogers also ran.

Betting—Five to 3 on 8 rathmenth, 3 to 1 against Tom Rogers, 5 to 1 Snowball, 8 to 1 Lizzas. Nutuals paid \$42.35, \$9.80, \$6.50.

The Hackensnck Handlenp

Secretary H. G. Crickmore of the Monmouth Park Association announces the following weights for the Hackensack Handfeap, at one mile, to be run at Monmouth Park on July 5: mile, to be ri Tammany. His Hightess. Lamplighter. Los olatchee Yorkville Belle Leonawell. Two lits. Vestibule. Pick pocket Lauwig. Lir Matthew. Hagonet. Steitbark. 170 Naunt Vern 170 Francett 110 Fair Pay 114 Hamilton 113 Inspenie 113 carrie 112 Othma 113 K. Carous, 105 Dr. Ross 105 Dr. Ross 105 Dr. Ross 105 Dr. Ross 105 Dr. Fox 105 Carrie 107 Rengal 108 Siler Fyx 106 Temple 100 Fagot.

LAST DAY AT CHARTER OAK PARK Martha Wilkes, Nominator, and Athlete Win Their Purses Handily.

HARTFORD, July 2.- The postponed programme at Charter Oak Park resulted in rather ordinary sport. Martha Wilkes found it mere exercise to defeat Aline, Diamond, and Abble V. in the 2:16 race over a heavy track, She was a hot favorite from the first.

The New York mare Orphan Lass was picked to win the 2:24 trot, but she showed neither to whe the 2:24 frot, but she showed neither the species for the behavior necessary to head the stallion Golden drove. Nonlinator was laid up the first heat, after which he outlasted Present without difficulty, winning with plenty to spare. Affects had things all his own way in the 2:33 race, his only dangerous rival, Misfor-tune, being too unsteady to win. Summaries: 2 ld class, pure \$500. Martha Wilkes, by Alcyone (Hayden).

Aline (Elliott) Inamori (Brewster) Abine V. (John Forner) Time -2 21% 2 21, 2 20. Time - 7 (214, 2 21, 2 (20, 2) 24 class; pures \$160.

Nomination by Strainer (Golden). Present by Some Rolle (Golden). C. T. L. Stamer; Tom (Strainer). Tom (Strainer). Archie B. C. Strainer; Christians (Fank Torner). Time - 2 (234, 2 (25, 2 (20)). 2 (233 class; pures 5 (20)). 2:33 class; purse \$560. Margurette ((p))veke) Mafortune (fix) den) Howdy (/ Nell) Tune-2 2cks, 2:31, 2:30,

The trotters go from here to Philadelphia, where the Belmont Park meeting will begin on Monday.

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